BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

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THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, TUESDAY, SEPT. 15, 1863. NO. 244.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

No News.

Not a line by telegraph last night from any quarter. We suppose it will come this morning. We think the management of the wires between here and Richmond might be improved.

THE FIRE—AN ADENDUM.—In consequence of the late hour at which we closed yesterday morning to put to press we were not able to give as minute a statement of the conflagration and its consequences as we desired to place before our readers.

The paragraph already read gave the hour and results of the occurrence, but no other facts.

It appears that the origin of the fire, after weighing very carefully all the circumstances, was purely accidental.

During the prevalence of the fire, and commencing very early after the alarm was given, the gentlemen engaged in the Navy Department, in its various branches of mechanism, labored faithfully, efficiently and successfully, in subduing the devouring element and preserving property. They are entitled to the thanks of this community.

The Georgia troops that had arrived in Charlotte at 10 o'clock, P. M., as a body also rendered valuable service.

Our colored population who manned the fire engines worked faithfully, and nobly contended to emulate the superior class in their determination to arrest the destruction of property. That is more than the "mud sills of Northern societies" ever engage in with a heart.

The efforts of these three communities—the fire department, the Georgia troops, and the few citizens who did assist—were crowned with great success.

Much private property was destroyed and pilfered, but for a proper system, which we, as a people, have not properly matured.

Messrs. Young, Wriston & Orr have lost some valuable goods, valued at about three thousand dollars; Mr. Moore who occupied the Mansion House, and his boarders, have also lost much; the consequence of a lack of police system, for which our city fathers are responsible. A reorganization is absolutely necessary, for we have no proper head in the mayoralty (the Mayor *pro. tem.* being absent) and being deficient of a Marshal.

As regards the destruction of property by the fire, we are pleased to state that it was not so great as we had apprehended, only the kitchen, dining room and bed apartments over both were destroyed. But Mr. Moore's loss will not fall short of twenty-five thousand dollars, upon which there is no insurance; but Moore has much, if not *more* left, and will do his best to accommodate his friends and patrons.

The proprietor of the Mansion House, Mr. Wm. Treloar, has sustained a large loss in the destruction of the property named, upon which he has an insurance of only about nine thousand dollars. He cannot replace the buildings and make good his contract with Mr. Moore for a less sum than thirty-three thousand dollars.

Scences were enacted at the close of the fire which should not have occurred. Some of the sufferers were most badly treated and some of our best citizens were assaulted by drunken men, who, because they were not supplied with liquor, attempted to murder as a revenge. The actors in this scene were not North Carolinians nor were they South Carolinians.

We drop the curtain, but urge upon our fellow citizens confidence and protection.—*Charlotte Bulletin.*

AGAINST MOBS.—We have sometimes had occasion to differ with the Wilmington *Journal*, but we have always conceeded to that paper sincerity of purpose. It advocates law and order and is true to the best interests of the State and Confederacy. We are glad to see it speak out against the recent destruction of private property in this city by mob violence. That paper says:

By a private dispatch received this morning from Goldsboro' by a private citizen, we have been put in possession of information which has caused us more pain than we can find words to express. The dispatch is brief, but it contains the announcement of occurrences which, if as stated, cannot be too deeply regretted or too earnestly deprecated. The substance of the dispatch amounts to this, namely, that on last night a regiment of Geargia troops gutted the *Standard* office and threw the types into the street. In retaliation citizens gutted the office of the *State Journal*, destroying everything.

We do most sincerely hope that there may prove to be some mistake, or at least great exaggeration in this report, and shall therefore forbear any lengthened comment until something fuller and more definite is ascertained in reference to the circumstances of the case. We will only now pause to reiterate our solemn protest and remonstrance against all cases of mob violence, whether by parties in the army or out of it.—Nothing can be more injurious to our cause or more dangerous to our liberties—nothing more at variance with the spirit and the practice upon which our people have justly prided themselves. For the sake of all we hold most dear, let us not be called upon to witness, among ourselves, scenes like those which we have justly regarded as casting a stigma upon our enemies at the North. If any such scenes or any approach to them has occurred, for God's sake let them never occur again! Never—Never!

Of Governor Vance's proclamation the *Journal* says:

We commend the Proclamation of Gov. Vance to the careful attention of our readers. It is every way worthy of an attentive and thoughtful perusal, and we trust that its warnings and suggestions may be heeded and acted upon. We do so much stand in need of harmony. It is essential for us to be a unit. We must not be divided. We cannot afford to be divided. Division is nothing less than ruin. We cannot afford to tolerate disobedience to law or combinations to resist or render the laws nugatory. We cannot afford to indulge in or tolerate mob law.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN FERNANDO WOOD AND LINCOLN ON THE QUESTION OF AN AMNESTY TO THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Fernando Wood publishes in the New-York papers of Tuesday his correspondence with Lincoln in December last. The first letter is that of Wood to Lincoln, informing him that somebody has told him (Wood) that the Confederate Senators were anxious to return to the Yankee Senate if Lincoln would grant an amnesty to the South, and asking Lincoln to allow a correspondence with the said Senators, the correspondence to pass through the hands of the President of the United States." Lincoln thus replies:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, Dec. 12th, 1862.

Hon. Fernando Wood:

Dear Sir—Your letter of the 8th, with the accompanying note of the same date, was received yesterday.

The most important paragraph in the letter, as I consider, is in these words: "On the 25th of November last I was advised by an authority which I deemed likely to be well informed, as well as reliable and truthful, that the Southern States would send representatives to the next Congress, provided that a full and general amnesty should permit them to do so. No guarantee or terms were asked for other than the amnesty referred to."

I strongly suspect your information will prove to be groundless; nevertheless, I thank you for communicating it to me. Understanding the phrase in the paragraph above quoted—"the Southern States would send representatives to the next Congress"—to be substantially the same as that "the people of the Southern States would cease resistance, and would reinaugurate, submit to, and sustain the national authority within the limits of such States, under the Constitution of the United States." I say that in such case the war would cease on the part of the United States; and that if within a reasonable time "a full and general amnesty" were necessary to such end, it would not be withheld.

I do not think it would be proper now to communicate this, formally or informally, to the people of the Southern States. My belief is that they already know it; and when they choose, if ever, they can communicate with me unequivocally. Nor do I think it proper now to suspend military operations to try an experiment of negotiation.

I should, nevertheless, receive with great pleasure the exact information you now have and also such other as you in any way may obtain. Such information might be more valuable before the 1st of January than afterward.

While there is nothing in this letter which I shall dread to see in history, it is perhaps better for the present that its existence should not become public. I therefore have to request that you will regard it as confidential. Your obedient servant,

A. LINCOLN.

PERSONAL.—Mrs. Gen. John Morgan, and her sister, Miss Reedy, of Murfreesboro', Tennessee, were in Lynchburg, Tuesday. They are on their way to Danville, Va., as a place of refuge.

Many families of Warren and Hinds counties still draw abundant supplies of Yankee rations at Vicksburg.—*Jackson Mississippian.*

Parson Brownlow is with Gen. Burnside's army, on his way to Knoxville, to revive his paper, the Knoxville *Whig*. He says the first number will be worth reading.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

A SITUATION AS TEACHER, BY A YOUNG MAN with Collegiate education. He will teach either Private, Common or Subscription Schools; but would prefer an Assistant's place in an Academy.

For particulars, address A TEACHER,
Sept. 15-2t* Eagle Rock, Wake Co., N. C.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Sept. 11, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 3.

I. The Commanding Officers of Battalions of Home Guards are charged with the apprehension of deserters and recusant conscripts in their respective counties. For this purpose they will call out for local and temporary service, such portions of their Battalions as they may deem necessary. The Deserters and Conscripts will be taken to the nearest Conscript Camp.

The Commanding Officers of North Carolina Militia will continue to comply with General Order, No. 5, dated May 9, 1863, until the Home Guards are fully organized in their respective Counties.

II. Boards for Examination of persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty, because of physical disability, will immediately visit all the Counties in which the "Home Guards" have been or may hereafter be organized.

The following classes of persons will be examined:

1st, All who have been exempted previous to the 15th of July, 1863.

2d, All who have been examined subsequent to the 1st September, 1863.

3d, All who may be presented by the Surgeon, or commander of the Regiment, or Battalion of Home Guards, to which the individual belongs.

The decisions of the Boards will be final, except that appeals may be taken to the Surgeon General, with the consent of the Examining Board.

After a visit has been made to a County by an examining Board, the commander of its Home Guards will not recognize the validity of exemptions issued from this office previous to the 15th of July, or subsequent to 1st September, 1863, unless approved by the Board.

Due notice will be given by the senior member of the Board to the Commander of the Battalion of an intended visit, in order that those having certificates, or desirous of being examined, may have an opportunity of appearing before the Board.

By order of Governor VANCE,
R. C. GATLIN,
Sept. 14-1m Adjutant General.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Selpt. 12th, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 10.

I. SURGEON E. A. CRUDUP AND HENRY JOYNER are hereby appointed a Board for the examination of persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability. After due notice to the Commanders of the several Battalions of the Home Guards for the following named counties in accordance with General Orders No. 3, this Board will visit the counties of Franklin, Nash, Pitt, Wake, Warren, Cumberland, Harnett, Robeson, Northampton, Bertie and Johnston.

II. Surgeons Eugene Grissom and Richard B. Haywood are hereby appointed a Board for the examination of persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability. After due notice to the Commanders of the several Battalions of Home Guards of the following named counties in accordance with General Orders No. 3, this Board will visit the counties of Halifax, Edgecombe, Wayne, Wilson, Duplin, New Hanover, Sampson, Lenoir and Greene.

III. After the Examining Board have visited the several counties above named, and completed their labors, they will report in person to the Surgeon General for further orders.

By order of Gov. VANCE:
R. C. GATLIN,
Sept. 14-1m Adjutant General.

FIVE CENTS REWARD.

OSBORNE SNIPES, 15 YEARS OLD, BOUND TO me two years ago last February, having absented himself without leave or provocation from my residence, the above reward is offered for his apprehension and return to me. I hereby forewarn any one from harboring or supporting said boy Snipes. J. H. JORDAN.
Johnston County, Sept. 14-3t*

MILITARY NOTICES.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

AFTER MORE THAN TWO YEARS OF A WARfare scarcely equalled in the number, magnitude, and fearful carnage of its battles; a warfare in which your courage and fortitude have illustrated your country, and attracted not only gratitude at home, but admiration abroad; your enemies continue a struggle in which our final triumph must be inevitable. Unduly elated with their recent successes, they imagine that temporary reverses can quell your spirit or shake your determination, and they are now gathering heavy masses for a general invasion in the vain hope that, by a desperate effort, success may at length be reached.

You know too well, my countrymen, what they mean by success. Their malignant rage aims at nothing less than the extermination of yourselves, your wives, and children. They seek to destroy what they cannot plunder. They propose as the spoils of victory, that your homes shall be partitioned among the wretches whose atrocious cruelties have stamped infamy on their Government. They design to incite servile insurrection and light the fires of incendiarism wherever they can reach your homes, and they debauch the inferior race, hitherto docile and contented, by promising indulgence of the vilest passions, as the price of treachery. Conscious of their inability to prevail by legitimate warfare, not daring to make peace lest they should be hurled from their seats of power, the men who now rule in Washington refuse even to confer on the subject of putting an end to outrages which disgrace our age, or to listen to a suggestion for conducting the war according to the usages of civilization.

Fellow-citizens, no alternative is left you but victory, or subjugation, slavery and the utter ruin of yourselves, your families and your country. The victory is within your reach. You need but stretch forth your hands to grasp it. For this end, all that is necessary is, that those who are called to the field by every motive that can move the human heart, should promptly repair to the post of duty, should stand by their comrades now in front of the foe, and thus so strengthen the armies of the Confederacy as to ensure success. The men now absent from their posts would, if present in the field, suffice to create numerical equality between our force and that of the invaders—and when with any approach of such equality, have we failed to be victorious? I believe that but few of those absent are actuated by unwillingness to serve their country; but that many have found it difficult to resist the temptation of a visit to their homes and the loved ones from whom they have been so long separated; that others have left for temporary attention to their affairs, with the intention of returning, and then have shrunk from the consequences of their violation of duty; that others, again, have left their posts from mere restlessness and desire of change, each quieting the upbraidings of his conscience, by persuading himself that his individual services could have no influence on the general result.

These and other causes (although far less graceful than the desire to avoid danger, or to escape from the sacrifices required by patriotism) are, nevertheless, grievous faults, and place the cause of our beloved country, and of everything we hold dear, in imminent peril. I repeat that the men who now owe duty to their country, who have been called out and have not yet reported for duty, or who have absented themselves from their posts, are sufficient in number, to secure us victory in the struggle now impending.

I call on you, then, my countrymen, to hasten to your camps, in obedience to the dictates of honor and duty, and summon those who have absented themselves without leave, or who have remained absent beyond the period allowed by their furloughs, to repair without delay to their respective commands, and I do hereby declare that I grant a general pardon and amnesty to all officers and men within the Confederacy, now absent without leave, who shall, with the least possible delay, return to their proper posts of duty; but no excuse will be received for any delay beyond twenty days after the first publication of this proclamation in the State in which the absentee may be at the date of the publication. This amnesty and pardon shall extend to all who have been accused, or who have been convicted and are undergoing sentence for absence without leave or desertion, excepting only those who have been twice convicted of desertion.

Finally, I conjure my countrywomen—the wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of the Confederacy—to use their all-powerful influence in aid of this call, to add one crowning sacrifice to those which their patriotism has so freely and constantly offered on their country's altar, and to take care that none who owe service in the field shall be sheltered at home from the disgrace of having deserted their duty to their families, to their country, and to their God.

SEAL. Given under my hand, and the Seal of the Confederate States, at Richmond, this 1st day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-three.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President:
J. P. BENJAMIN, Sec'y of State.
Aug 5-20t

The papers throughout the Confederate States are requested to copy the above proclamation, at the earliest moment, and for twenty days thereafter, and send their bills to the Private Secretary of the President.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
CAMP HOLMES, Aug. 6, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ABOVE PROCLAmation of amnesty and pardon by the President, an earnest invitation is extended to all persons absent without leave from the army, to report themselves at the Camp of Instruction immediately, to be forwarded to their regiments. All good citizens are entreated to use every means in their power to prevail upon persons of the class named to return to their duty. They will be well treated and past offences forgotten. Transportation will be furnished to their commands.

But it must be distinctly understood that after the expiration of the time set by the President, the most vigorous measures in the power of the government will be instituted for the arrest and punishment of all absent from their commands without leave. None need expect to evade longer the service which they justly owe to their country. Let them report at once to their militia officers to be sent to camp, or come in person without delay.

II. A Camp of Instruction will be opened at "Camp Vance," near Morganton, on the 10th of August. All persons subject to conscription in the 9th and 10th District will report to Capt. James C. McRae, Commanding Camp Vance.

By order of COL. PETER MALLETT,
Commandant of Conscripts for N. C.
J. W. MALLETT, Adj't. Aug 5-20t

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, Sept. 10, 1863.

MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD NO. 2, COMPOSed of the following named Medical Officers:
Surgeon EUGENE GRISSOM,
Surgeon RICHARD B. HAYWOOD,
Will meet at the town of Halifax, in Halifax county, on Monday, the 21st instant; at Wilson, in Wilson county, on the 23d, and at Goldsboro, in Wayne county, on the 24th, for the purpose of examining all persons belonging to the 27th, 28th, 33d, 34th and 35th Regiments of Militia, who claim exemption from military duty, on account of physical disability, according to the provisions of General Order No. 3, issued from the Adjutant General's office.

EDWARD WARREN,
Sept 12-t18S Surg. Gen. N. C.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 6, 1863.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. Will give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG, CAPT. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

WANTED

A RELIABLE MAN OVER FORTY-FIVE YEARS old, (a native preferred) to go as a substitute, for which a liberal price will be paid if application be made immediately at the PROGRESS OFFICE.
Sept. 11-tf

THE COPARTNERSHIP

KNOWN AS GEO. BISHOP & Co., HILLSBORO', is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to call and settle. Those having claims will please present them for payment.

GEO. BISHOP.
Aug 21-tf F. J. GARDNER.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

FARM FOR SALE.

TWO HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, LYING 12 miles west of Raleigh, and four miles from Holly Springs, in the county of Wake, 20 acres of fresh cleared land, the balance original growth. The cleared land is well fenced—no houses on the place. The tract will be sold at $15 an acre if application be made soon. Call on or address CALVIN D. EDWARDS,
Sept 14-1w* Morrisville, N. C.

TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS IN N. C. BONDS FOR SALE.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
WESTERN N. CAROLINA RAILROAD,
Statesville, Aug. 10, 1863.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, sealed proposals will be received at this office till the 15th of September next, for Twenty N. C. six per cent. Coupon Bonds of One Thousand Dollars each, dated October, 1861, issued under authority of an act of the Legislature incorporating said Company, passed 1855.

Communications to be endorsed on the back, "Bids for N. C. Bonds."

Bids will be opened in the presence of the President of this Company and the President and Cashier of the Agency of the Bank of N. C. at this place.

Successful bidders will be notified and required to deposit the amount of their bids in the Bank of N. C. at Raleigh, Branch Bank of N. C. at Charlotte, or at this place, or with J. A. Lancaster & Co., Richmond, Va.

Sept 3-td R. F. SIMONTON, Treasurer.

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL SHARES OF STOCK IN NORTH CAROlina Railroad Company. Apply to
Sept 8-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

FOR SALE.

550 ACRES OF NO. 1 HICKORY creek land, dwelling Houses, Barns and Stables and fine Orchards. The Plantation is in a good state of cultivation. Any person wishing to purchase can have possession of the Land in a short time. This land is eight miles from Greensboro' and three and a half miles from Jamestown Depot.

F. A. GARRETT,
Aug. 17-1m Greensboro, N. C.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, IF APPLICATION BE MADE soon, a good and desirable residence in the city, about 150 yards South of the Governor's Palace, on Fayetteville street. For terms, &c., apply to
July 16-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

RICE FOR SALE.

THE STATE WILL SELL RICE BY THE CASK. Apply to C. H. Thompson, M. S. K. Commissary Department.

THOS. D. HOGG,
July 4-tf Captain C. S.

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT THE Factory of JOLLY & LACK.
March 24-tf.

FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, opposite the residence of A. M. Lewis, Esq., in the Northern part of the city. Apply to
June 25-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

BRITTON'S BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID,

MANUFACTURED BY J. E. BRITTON, CHARlotte, N. C. A superior article. Southern Manufacture. Try it. All bottles warranted.

I am manufacturing an article of Writing Ink, equal if not superior, to any Inks manufactured North. Ever, person who has tried this Ink speaks well of its quality. It has a blue-black color, and flows freely from the pen.

It can be had either wholesale or retail by addressing the subscriber.

For thirteen years, writing done with Ink manufactured from this recipe has been exposed to the sun and air, and is as fast in color, and as good now as when first written with. Orders solicited, and all promptly filled. Address. J. E. BRITTON,
Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

The following recommendation of the superior quality of the ink is given by the gentleman whose name is annexed. He has used the ink and can speak for its good qualities:

CHARLOTTE, June 3, 1863.

Mr. J. E. Britton:—Dear Sir: I have tried your very excellent Writing Fluid, and can truly say that it is superior to any Ink that I have ever seen manufactured in the South. It is equal if not far better, than any Writing Ink made at the North. Every one who will try this Ink can be sure of getting an excellent article.

C. OVERMAN, P. M.,
July 8-tf Charlotte, N. C.

NOTICE!!

THE FIRM HERETOFORE KNOWN UNDER THE appellation of Lack & Farriss, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due the firm, and all to whom the concern is indebted, will please settle and present their claims to C. M. Farriss, by whom the business will in future be conducted.

C. M. Farriss tenders his acknowledgements to the patrons of the old firm for their liberality and punctuality, and respectfully requests a continuance of the same under his auspices. CHAS. M. FARRISS.
Sept 8-tf

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail, postaged paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

TO THE AFFLICTED—A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

IN THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING FOR YEARS administered an ointment to many friends in cases of Rheumatism (which she considers almost a specific in the disease) gratuitously, now offers it for sale to the public for a small consideration, believing that its general use will greatly dimish the empire of this terrible tyrant:

HUNDREDS HAVE BEEN RELIEVED BY IT!
READ THE CERTIFICATES—TRY IT!

PRICE: $5 per box, sent by mail anywhere in the Confederate States. Address
MRS. S. A. REID, box 307,
Raleigh, N. C.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., July 31, 1863.

Dear Mrs. Reid: After having tried your Ointment for Rheumatism thoroughly, and having experienced great relief therefrom, I feel safe in saying that it is one of the greatest remedies of the age. Nothing can eradicate the disease, but it can be relieved to a certain extent, and your Ointment accomplishes all that any medicine can do. I have recommended it in numerous instances, and always with good has its use been attended. God bless you for your kindness in administering relief to

THOS. J. JOHNSTON.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 1, 1863.

Mrs. S. A. Reid: Having used your Ointment myself and for others of my family, I may safely pronounce it the *best* remedy for Rheumatism I have ever tried.

I would advise *all* who are afflicted with this disease to give it a trial.

Yours respectfully,
Aug 29-tf H. PORTER.

WANTED.

COUPONS OF THE OLD NORTH CAROLINA Sixes, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & Co.
Aug 25-tf

NURSE WANTED.

ANY PERSON HAVING A SMALL GIRL FOR hire, suitable for a nurse, will please make it known at Progress Office. July 21-tf

CURRY COMBS.

MANUFACTURED by
JOLLY & LACK,
March 19-tf Raleigh, N. C

STATE DIRECTORY.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Rose, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Ebenezer Emmons, State Geologist.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General David S Fowle, Wake, Adjutant General.
Captain William B Guion, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Captain Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Captain James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Captain Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice; William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Silas H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund R Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges—John L Bailey, Buncombe; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Silas H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert P Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Byaum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W M Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—F P Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr [illegible] Calloway, Wilkes; L Coleridge, Johnston; [illegible]; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; [illegible].

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *Ex officio*, [illegible] E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sharp[illegible]ford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Gaston. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Govern'r Vance, President *ex officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren, and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Waldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendant of Asylum for the Insane, at Raleigh.

Rev W M Wingate is President of Wake Forest College, (Baptist) which is for the present suspended.

Rev Braxton Craven is President of Trinity College (Methodist.)

Rev [illegible] is President of Davidson College (Presbyterian.)

Major W M Gordon is Superintendant of the Hillsboro' Military Academy.

REWARDS.

$100 REWARD.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD WILL BE paid for the apprehension of my negro boy, FRANK, and his delivery in any jail of the State so that I get him. I bought said boy in Richmond, Va., on the 10th of March last, but he was raised and formerly belonged in Edgecombe county, N. C. Said boy is about 5 ft. 8 in. high, heavy set, between 25 and 30 years old, and of a ginger-bread color. Said boy was impressed by the State and delivered to Col. Pennix of Cassell county and sent to Wilmington to labor on public works, where he remained a month or two and made his escape at Goldsboro' on his return home about the last of May, 1863.

J. L. MOTLEY,
Aug. 31-Md5w* Danville, Va.

RANAWAY.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCIBER ON WEDnesday night, August 12th, my negro boy ALFRED. He is nearly black, with a deep scar on his under lip, rather slender and about sixteen years old. No doubt he will try to pass for a free boy. A liberal reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or confinement in jail.

T. McGEE.
Aug 14-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

NORTH STATE CIGAR FACTORY.

H. J. B. CLARK, PROPRIETOR,
GRAHAM, N. C.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND CIGARS, SOME very fine.

Twenty-five thousand lbs. celebrated "Stonewall" Smoking Tobacco, in lots to suit purchasers.

Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.
July 25-3m.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,

STOCK & MONEY BROKERS,
RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE business at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches. June 26-6m

WANTED.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of NORTH Carolina eight and six per cent. bonds, new issue, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.
Aug 4-tf

PIEDMONT SPRINGS.

BURKE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THESE SPRINGS ARE SITUATED IN WESTERN North Carolina, about fifteen miles from Morganton, in a mountainous, beautiful and romantic country. The waters, SULPHUR and CHALYBEATE, are said to be equal to any in the country. Deer, Bear and Pheasants abound in the mountains.

The Company has succeeded in obtaining the services of an experienced gentleman and lady to take charge of the House, and will be ready for the reception of visitors by the 1st of July.

Board, per day.....$ 5
Week.....25
Month.....90

A Hack will leave Morganton on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for the Springs.

☞ One fourth of the property, with three hundred acres of land attached, would be sold to a person competent to take charge of the property.

PIEDMONT SPRINGS CO.
June 25-tf

AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORTY years, the undersigned does not flatter himself, but is flattered by his customers, will receive sales on Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to his care. FRANK I. WILSON,
May 14-tf
Standard copy

THE NORTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE

Will meet [illegible] to-wit: Thursday, 3d September, with the [illegible] Church, Orange, Granville, N. C., on Wednesday before the second Sunday in September.
Aug 6-4t

LAND WANTED.

A REFUGEE WANTS TO PURCHASE A SMALL piece of Land near Raleigh. Apply to the Editor of the Progress. July 21-tf

STRAY.

TAKEN UP ON SUNDAY MORNING LAST, AT my residence near Raleigh, a bay mare, about [illegible] years old, [illegible] hands high, [illegible] white forehead, [illegible] white hind feet. Owner will come forward, pay charges and take her away.

Sept 9-tf F. BARBOUR, Raleigh, N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 15, 1863.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the Progress:

Daily Progress One year	- -	$10 00
" " Six months	- -	6 00
" " Three months	- -	4 00
" " Two months	- -	3 00
" " One month	- -	1 50

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $5 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

How to send us Money.—To avoid all risk in sending money for subscription by mail, we have made arrangements with the Southern Express Company, by which all money can be sent for subscription to the Progress at our risk and expense. Subscribers will enclose the amount to be sent in an envelope directed to the Daily Progress, and seal with wax, writing their name and Post Office, and the amount sent on the outside. Deliver the same to any Agent of the Southern Express Company, and take his receipt. Send a letter to us by mail, advising us of the date when sent.

All remittances of money by mail at the risk of those sending it.

To Advertisers.—No contracts will be made for advertising outside of our published terms, and parties wishing to advertise in the Progress should send their advertisements directly to us instead of requesting us to copy from other papers, some of which we never see. All advertisements hereafter inserted will be charged according to revised terms at head of paper. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

Rags! Rags! Rags!—The highest cash price will be paid at the Progress Office for all kinds of clean Cotton and Linen Rags, in large or small quantities.

Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

Have we a Governor Among Us?

The experience of the last week in Raleigh though painful in the extreme has had at least one redeeming feature. The fact has been made patent that we have a *man* in the Gubernatorial chair. All must acknowledge that the citizens of this place, the people of the whole State, and the authorities of the Confederacy have found in Governor Vance a friend who has served them fearlessly, faithfully and most efficiently.

The reckless soldiers of another State pause in the midst of their lawless violence, to listen to his eloquent vindication of the dignity of the State and the rights of her citizens, and are awed into propriety by his burning words and gallant bearing. Forgetting for the moment the stinging rebuke which even their threatening bayonets had not restrained, their enthusiastic admiration breaks forth in prolonged and hearty cheers. Though engaged in a most disreputable work, they are still southern soldiers, and delight to honor the chivalry, the courage and the loyalty of a true man. Surely, a more sublime spectacle was never witnessed, than that of a single citizen, unarmed and unsupported by no show of force, standing up in the midst of a crowd of angry soldiers, and by "moral suasion" alone restraining their excited passions, transforming their hatred of another into admiration of himself, and inducing them to return to their quarters without farther demonstrations of violence! Can words estimate the service rendered to this city, to the State of North Carolina and to the Confederate cause by the restraining influence which Governor Vance exerted on that memorable night when the work of destruction had commenced, and there was both the power and the will to complete it?

Again, when public indignation at the first act of violence sought to express itself in deeds equally as reprehensible, an appeal for succor is immediately made to Governor Vance, even by those who had once gloried in traducing him. How does he respond? Does he remember the injuries of the past? Does he stop to make terms with his enemies? Does he manifest anything of that "truculency and vascillation" which have been so basely attributed to him by corrupt partizans for their own unholy purposes? No, a thousand times, no! But on the other hand, he hastens to the scene of action. He commands the rioters to disperse in terms which carry obedience with them. He announces himself the champion of the law under all circumstances and equally against friend or foe. He declares his determination to restrain all farther violence and retaliation, even if the coercive bayonets of "North Carolina soldiers" have to be brought into requisition. And, in a word, by his decision of character, his ready eloquence and his consummate tact, he succeeds in curbing the passions of the mob, in preventing the farther distruction of property and in saving perhaps the effusion of fraternal blood.

Just as he had convinced the soldiers of his loyalty to the sacred cause of Southern independence and of his willingness to sacrifice his own life to secure its triumph, he assures the infuriated mob of his devotion to the laws of his State and of his determination to protect the rights of every citizen. All feel that they have a man to deal with whose heart is filled with the most noble and patriotic impulses, and who has the courage to do his whole duty in every emergency. Confidence is, in a great measure, restored; passion yields to more kindly sentiments; respect for their Chief Magistrate and an abiding faith in his determination to dispense even handed justice take the place of that distrust and resentment which had found their way into so many bosoms; and an era of better feeling is immediately inaugurated under the auspices of the only man who has the nerve and the genius to control the discordant elements of those tempestuous times.

Having thus succeeded in restraining the violence of the soldiers and in allaying the excitement of the people, we learn that he immediately communicated with the President—protesting in the name of an outraged and insulted State against the repetition of such lawless acts by the persons in the service of the Confederacy—and that, in response to his appeals, prompt and efficient measures have been adopted by the Administration to prevent the perpetration of similar deeds of violence. If this be correct, and we are convinced of the accuracy of our information, we feel fully persuaded that, though there may be many among us whose bosoms burn with indignation and resentment at what they esteem the grossest of outrages, and the most unprovoked of insults, there will be no farther developments of the "mob spirit" in North Carolina, and that her people, true to their instincts of loyalty and conservatism, will quietly submit themselves to the guidance of their wise and patriotic Governor.

Whatever the envy of baffled rivals or the malice of disappointed politicians may urge against Governor Vance, in the future, no right minded man will deny, that, in this emergency, he acted the part of a pure patriot and an able statesman—that he saved this city from the torch of the incendiary, rescued his State from the horrors of a civil war, and proved himself the faithful friend of the Southern cause in the darkest and most fearful hour of its destiny.

It is true that our people have been driven almost to desperation by the insults they have received and the wrongs they have suffered at the hands of the Administration, and it may be that some of them in an hour of irritation have been betrayed into indiscreet words and deeds of doubtful propriety; but, that the great heart of North Carolina is still loyal and true, no discerning man will deny. With an unprecedented unanimity, and a sagacity which does them the greatest credit, the citizens of this State believe in Governor Vance and are willing to trust him in all that concerns their honor and their interest. Let the Administration show the same appreciation of his character and intentions—let them listen to his suggestions, respect his counsels, and strengthen his hands, and all will yet be well. We shall not attempt to paint the other side of the picture, but will only say that its back-ground is a dark one, and that its outlines are traced in crimson.

The "Situation"—The Press.

For the benefit of our brethren of the press at a distance, some of whom make sensation paragraphs on their latest information from Raleigh, we state that this goodly "City of Oaks" was never more quiet than at present. The people have almost forgotten the unfortunate occurences of last week, no fears are entertained of their repetition, and the two papers that had necessarily to suspend on account of the violence of the mob, will, we presume, again make their appearance in a few days. Such is the desire and expectation of the people here and throughout the State, and we see nothing to prevent their wishes being complied with, as soon as the material and machinery of the two offices can be put in order.

Our noble State, though the masses of her people are accused of treason by the Irish scavenger of the *Enquirer*, has furnished ninety-five thousand men to the Confederate army, and yet she has a reserve of thirty thousand at home that will take up arms, if need be, under the leadership of their noble and patriotic Governor, in defence of the freedom of the press and of speech within their own borders. We have laws and we have honest and faithful men to administer those laws, and if any of our people are guilty of treason they can and will be punished. If we give up the freedom of the press and of speech we have nothing left to contend for, and these people will never do it.

Our friends in other States need not fear for North Carolina. While we shall endeavor to discharge our whole duty to the Confederacy, we shall, at the same time, be mindful of our own dignity, and none must presume, because we are amiable, peacable and quiet—slow to anger and of long suffering—that we can be kicked at pleasure, for if kicked we shall kick back again.

The people of North Carolina believe that a free press and free speech are necessary to a free Government, and that if they lay down the one they must lay down the other also; and that to preserve the one they must preserve the other, and so long as they have the power to resist tyranny they mean to preserve the whole. They know that the freedom of the press and of speech is abused, but they trust to the moral sense of the masses of the people, in war as in peace, to correct errors and reform abuses, believing that error cannot be dangerous as long as reason is left to combat it.

When Mr. Clay's compromise resolutions were before the United States Senate, on the 7th of March, 1850, the immortal Webster, in addressing that body, said:

"Again sir, the violence of the press is complained of. The press violent! Why, sir, the press is violent everywhere. There are outrageous reproaches in the North against the South, and there are reproaches no better in the South against the North. Sir, the extremists of both parts of this country are violent; they mistake loud and violent talk for eloquence and for reason. They think that he who talks loudest reasons best. And this we must expect, when the press is free, as it is here, and I trust always will be; for, with all its licentiousness, and all its evils, the entire and absolute freedom of the press is essential to the preservation of government on the basis of a free Constitution. Wherever it exists there will be foolish paragraphs and violent paragraphs in the press, as there are, I am sorry to say, foolish speeches and violent speaches in both Houses of Congress. In truth, sir, I must say that, in my opinion, the vernacular tongue of the country has become greatly vitiated, depraved, and corrupted by the style of our Congressional debates.—[Laughter.] And if it were possible for these debates to vitiate the principles of the people, as much as they have depraved their taste, I should cry out "God save the Republic!"

We trust that the two papers that have been temporarily suspended here on account of mob violence will resume at an early day. We know that it is the intention of Gov. Vance to defend the proprietors of both, and of all other journals, in the exercise of all their constitutional rights, and we know that the people of North Carolina will stand by him; and if our Executive, with the people to back him, cannot protect and defend the freedom of the press and of speech in North Carolina, then the State is unworthy a place in the Confederacy, and the Confederacy is unworthy a place in the family of nations.

We look for no other outbreaks or disturbance, and our friends at a distance need not be concerned about us.

At the auction sale by Messrs. Creech & Litchford of imported stationery and plate tin, on Wednesday last, the prices ruled high. Tin by the box sold from $150 to $175; Commercial note paper by ream from $33 to $42½; Steel pens brought from $10.50 to $21.50 per gross; Envelopes, small sizes, from $25 to $50; Lead Pencils from $58 to $80 per gross; India Ink from $7.50 to $12.

We regret to learn that Col. J. A. J. Bradford of the 10th N. C. Regiment, (Artillery) died at Fayetteville on the 7th inst.

The War in the South.

We got no Atlanta papers yesterday and consequently have no further news from General Bragg's movements, unless the telegraph should bring us some before we go to press. Our forces are being constantly strengthened and we have strong hopes of a brilliant victory when the struggle shall come. Many persons are disposed to censure General Bragg, but really we think much of it is without cause. He is an old army officer, won laurels in Mexico, and at Murfreesboro, with inferior numbers, he dealt the enemy a powerful blow. Had the numbers have been anything like equal he would have won, we doubt not, a decisive victory. But the struggle for Vicksburg took away a portion of his army and he was compelled to fall back to the Tennessee river. Here it was expected he would make a stand, but the enemy pressed him with such overwhelming numbers that to have fought them, without reinforcements, would have been madness; and he fell back to Dalton, which place, after a moment's pause, seeing the enemy were trying to flank him on his left, he abandons and falls back in the direction of Kingston and Rome.

We are confident that heavy reinforcements have already reached him and many more will soon join him, and if the shock of battle be delayed for a few days no fears need be felt for the result. Give us an overwhelming, a crushing and decisive victory over Rosecrans in Georgia, and our victorous army can at once move forward, run Burnside away from Knoxville, out of Tenpessee, and redeem that State, restore confidence to our people and carry dismay to the camps of the enemy. General Bragg's campaign in Georgia is the most important of the war, and the very fate of the Confederacy may almost be said to hang upon it; and as success is the test of merit Gen. Bragg cannot afford to lose the approaching battle. If he wins it, his name will at once ring through the land as one of our greatest Generals, but should he on the contrary lose it, his star is set.—Let us be generous towards General Bragg, confident of the invincibility of our heroic troops and sanguine [illegible].

Charleston nothing has occurred beyond the [illegible] duelling between the forts and monitors, the attack and repulse at Fort Sumter.—We received no papers from that city yesterday, but may have news from there by telegraph before going to press.

The Editor of the Charlotte *Bulletin*, a paper that advocates mob law and villifies the Governor of the State, says we are in part responsible for the existence of "the tory party in North Carolina." We deny that there is any tory party in North Carolina and no true son of the State would so charge, but the Editor of the *Bulletin* is from South Carolina and is not supposed to have much sympathy with our State. We not only defend the loyalty of North Carolina against the false accusations of all her defamers, but we contend that she has exhibited more loyalty than any other, and is, in fact, the only thoroughly loyal State in the Confederacy.—Our people, from the seaboard to the mountains, have shown a devotion to the cause of the Confederacy that no other State has shown, and her defamers know it. But why defend her? The abuse of her traducers is studied, malicious and intentional, and is only indulged in by those who are unworthy to pollute her soil by their treacherous feet. No true son of the State will accuse any considerable portion of our people of disloyalty, and he who speaks of a tory party in North Carolina is a slanderer. We take no pleasure in controversy but as long as a respectable portion of our people are assailed as traitors we will defend them.

A letter from Rev. James H. Colton, dated Aug. 24th, 1863, announces the death of Lieut. W. L. Battle, Co. D, 37th Regiment N. C. Troops. He died of fever at Camp Hospital, Gettysburg, Pa. His arm was shattered in battle at Gettysburg. He was the youngest son of the Hon. W. H. Battle, of Chapel Hill, N. C.

Col. Collett Leventhorpe.—We learn that a letter has been received in this city from Lieut. Col. Wm. J. Martin, Commanding the 11th Regiment N. C. Troops, which contains the gratifying intelligence that Col. Leventhorpe was, on the 16th ultimo, alive and doing well. He was just recovering from an attack of fever.

A DEFENCE OF IREDELL AND THE WEST.

There is much truth in the following letter, published in the Charlotte *Bulletin*, especially that part of it which states that many of the deserters in our mountains are from other States:

Statesville, Sept. 10, 1863.

Mr. Editor:—In the *Bulletin* of to-day appears an article headed "Trouble at Home," which if not denied or explained, would create the impression that we have a "high old time" up here. There is so little truth in what you have heard and published as an item of news that I might safely contradict the whole statement. These are the facts: A company of Mallett's battalion passed this place a day or two since for Taylor's Spring, a muster ground in the upper part of Iredell, to burst up a Union meeting to be held there. They caught several deserters and shot, or shot at, two others. Fearing the deserters would overpower them they sent to Col. Sharpe for the militia. The Colonel at once, with the true spirit, went to their relief with a number of men. On arriving at the battle ground found all quiet. He disbanded the militia, who have all returned home. I learn Capt. Robbards, who commands the company, is still there, and has as prisoners two famous Union preachers and is after some others who have been aiding and abetting. This is a true statement of the first battle of the war in the Brushy Mountains and should be called the battle of "Taylor's Springs."

The majority of the deserters in North Carolina are from other States, which you can see from the $30 Reward advertisements in the papers. The impression here is there would be no deserters from North Carolina regiments if the militia officers would do their duty as they do in this regiment.

Sir, it is a vile slander to pack every deserter who seek the Brushy mountains as a safe place of retreat on Iredell, Alexander and Wilkes, when it is well known these counties have done their whole duty in this war. But as I write for Iredell county, permit me to say she has sent more troops, according to her population, than any in the State, which can be proven by the army list, she has had more than any two counties in the State. Her list of killed is awful, and the best men we had. Why, sir, of the young men from this place only five have escaped. Two companies, to wit: the Iredell Blues and Andrews' company, both in the 4th regiment, numbered one hundred men, the flower of this county, and sir, I may add, there are but three of the original Iredell Blues for duty in the company. Sir, can such a county as this be disloyal—no indeed. The man who charges the Brushy Mountains with disloyalty has never smelt gun powder.

If the authorities will send good officers for the Home Guard and keep all these smart young men, with lace on their sleeves and collars, out of our county we will have as few deserters in the mountains as there are in the low lands. The simple truth, sir, is these young conscript officers are of great use to the Confederacy and ought to be sent to Gen. Lee, and I pledge my word for it if Gen. Meade hears they have left North Carolina and joined Gen. Lee he will sue for peace at once. Sir one of these smart young officers in Taylorsville the other day said "he had a notion to burn every man in it and burn up every building." Now this is such talk from young men, more determined on a deep of harm than doing their duty, aid our cause?

Captain Robberts has had no fight and need not expect one.

The meetings held in this county have not fairly represented the feelings of our people. Sir some of the men holding said meetings are Abolitionists of the blackest die, whose sons deserted the first opportunity and are now in the enemy's land.

Now, Mr. Editor, in conclusion, permit me to say a word or two to the grumblers. You go to the army and if you are not qualified for office do not apply. In the regiment I had the honor to be a high private, there were only four officers to a company, and I presume Gen. Lee has the same rules and regulations in the others, for the number proved sufficient for my old regiment and will for all others.

When false reports get in the papers about Iredell you will hear from me again. Very respectfully,

A Citizen.

THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA.

The *Sentinel* of Saturday has the following concerning the situation in the Valley of Virginia:

By a letter received from near Harrisonburg, dated the 8th instant, we gather a correct account of affairs in that section. There are no Yankees in the Valley higher up than Martinsburg, where Col. McReynolds has a regiment or two guarding the railroad: "On last Friday morning, at daybreak, Gen. Imboden attempted to surprise a part of Mulligan's force at Moorfield, in Hardy; but their scouts met our advance four miles from town, (a party of six men.)—We captured five men and six horses, but one got away and gave the alarm, when they sent out a company of cavalry to reconnoitre. We captured five of these, and their horses, arms, &c., wounded several, and drove the rest in. But we discovered the enemy strongly fortified on a commanding and almost inaccessible hill, with a battery of rifled guns in position, which he immediately opened upon us. Not being able to reply to his artillery with the two light pieces we had along, and which would not reach his stronghold, Imboden dismounted his men and sought to gain the enemy's works on foot. After several hours' scrambling over the mountains, we met his skirmishers and drove them into the trenches, but the position, on closer examination, was found too strong to assail without great loss, and our troops were withdrawn to a place of security. About the time our troops fell back, Mulligan's forces from Petersburg began to arrive, and reinforcements were reported on the way from Romney. That evening the enemy evacuated the place and moved across the mountains to Patterson's Creek, where he formed a junction with the remainder of the forces from Petersburg, and has since fortified himself on the road from Petersburg to New Creek Depot. The main object of the expedition was accomplished, in relieving the beautiful South Branch Valley of the presence of the Yankees; and it is not believed they will return during the present year.

"The disposition of the Yankee forces on this border is as follows: Major General Kelley, whose headquarters are at New Creek, and charged with the defence of the railroad. At Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg, McReynolds' Brigade, from 1,500 to 2,000 strong, including infantry. At the various bridges from Back Creek to Old Town, two regiments, infantry; and at Romney, 1,500 infantry, 800 cavalry, and six pieces of artillery, commanded by Col. Campbell. In the Valley of Patterson's creek, and near Petersburg, Mulligan's Brigade of infantry, six guns and the Ringgold battalion of cavalry. At Cumberland and New Creek, Kelley's old brigade, from 1,500 to 2,000 men, infantry and artillery. This is the whole force between the Blue Ridge and Alleghany mountains.

"General Averill has returned, greatly cut up and damaged, to the Northwest, via Beverly, and commands the forces west of the Alleghanies, assigned for the protection of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.—The entire force on the line of that road, west of Harper's Ferry, is about 9,000 men."

KIND WORDS.

The majority of the officers in *our* army are high-toned gentlemen, but all who have ever been in the army and many who have not know that a few vulgarians have received commissions. The *Mississippian*, under the above head, has the following:

How priceless, yet how cheap, are kind words.—Their diffusion enriches the donor and gladdens the recipient. Yet how many dispense them reluctantly, as though parting with so many dollars and cents.—Such moral niggards are to be found in all classes of society—persons of small hearts, and, not very often, of large minds. When they speak it is with a snarl or a sneer, a grunt or a growl. God, of course, has a purpose in afflicting society with such specimens of the race. Especially is the army cursed with them. You find them scattered throughout all the ranks of military life—on the "field," the "staff," and in the "department." You can generally distinguish them by a self-important strut and a disposition to look downwards. They feel their dignity, and in order to maintain it, "keep at a distance" those below them on the official ladder. To those a few steps above them, they are usually the veriest sycophants. Show us an officer who is kind to his subordinates, and we will show you a man who can dispatch business with as much alacrity as a growler, who, instead of being hated, is loved and feared by his command, and who will charge a battery at his bidding as promptly as they would a water-melon patch.

We have been led to these remarks by an exhibition which we recently witnessed in the office and in the person of an individual who signed himself "Capt. & A. A. G." A young man from the ranks stepped in with a paper in his hands, and, with head uncovered, respectfully presented the same to the official.—The latter, after scaning it hastily, returned it to the youth, pronounced the document "informal," that it should have been sent up through the proper channel, &c., &c., and finally pointed the young man to the door, giving him to understand that "head-quarters" were no quarters for him. Now, in a strictly military sense, the "A. A. G." may have been correct; but we are sure the "Regulations" did not require the haughty bearing, which so discomfitted the lad who expected at least a polite decision in his case. We did not learn the nature of the young man's petition, but from the tears which gathered in his eyes, coursed down his sun-browned cheeks, we felt sure that he had heard sad news from home, and wished to obtain a few days furlough. That young man deserved better treatment. There was honor and truthfulness in his face. We have met the said official several times since witnessing this incident, and each time invariably felt for our pocket book. Truly is it said—

A little word in kindess spoken,
A motion or a tear—
Has often healed a heart that's broken,
And made a friend sincere.

King Cotton.—The London correspondent of the N. Y. *Times* says:

"The harvest continues good, but the cotton prospect is bad. It could scarcely be worse. Cotton will not come from anywhere, no matter how much it is wanted. India and Egypt do not increase the product even at the high prices. They will do nothing at low prices. What England wants is plenty of cotton at sixpence a pound. What can she do with a quarter supply at double or treble price? It will not do, and Lancashire and the whole great cotton interest stand on the brink of ruin. Two years experience goes to prove that America alone can supply the world with cotton."

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, a number of public meetings have recently been held in various portions of the State, in some of which threats have been made of combined resistance to the execution of the laws of Congress, in regard to conscription and the collection of taxes, thereby endangering the public peace and tranquility as well as the common cause of independence, which we have so solemnly engaged to defend: And whereas, it is my sworn duty to see all the laws of the land faithfully executed, and quiet and order maintained within our borders,

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do issue this my Proclamation, commanding all such persons to renounce such evil intentions, and warning them to beware of the criminal and fatal consequences of carrying such threats into execution.

The inalienable and invaluable right of the people to assemble together and cousult for the common good, together with its necessary concomitants, the freedom of speech and the press, are secured to you, my countrymen, by the most sacred compacts. They shall never find a disturber in me. Yet you will remember that the same instruments which guarantee these great rights, also limit you to the exercise of them, within the bounds of law, and impose upon me the solemn duty of seeing that these bounds be not transgressed. The Constitution of the Confederate States, and all laws passed in pursuance thereof, are the supreme law of the land; resistance to them by combination is *treason*, and without combination, is a high crime against the laws of your country. Let no one be deceived. So long as these laws remain upon the statute book they shall be executed. Surely, my countrymen, you would not seek to cure the evils of one revolution by plunging the country into another. You will not knowingly, to the present desolating war with the common enemy, add the horrors of internal strife and entire subversion of law and civil authority! You must not forget the enviable character which you have always maintained, as a sober, conservative and law-abiding people; nor would I have you to forget the plain, easy and *constitutional* method of redressing your grievances.—Meet and denounce any existing laws if you think proper—you have that right—and instruct your representatives in Congress or the State Legislature, as the case may be, to *repeal them*. Your own chosen servants made this obnoxious law—they can repeal them, if such are your instructions. If you regard them as unconstitutional, our Supreme Court sits ready to decide upon all cases properly brought before it. Its decisions are final in the State of North Carolina, and shall be executed while the power remains in your Executive to enforce any law. There is no grievance to redress and no proposition to be made, but can be most beneficially effected in the way our fathers marked out by the ballot-box, and the other constitutionally appointed means. In times of great public sensibility like the present, any departure from this legal channel is revolutionary and dangerous, and tends to the division and distraction of our people.

It is my great desire, and, I hope, that of all good citizens, that our people should remain united, befall us what may. Should we triumph in the great struggle for independence let no feelings of revenge, no bitterness mar the rejoicing of that glorious day. Should we fall, and come short of that great object for which we have struggled so long and bled so freely, let not our strifes and domestic feuds add to the bitterness of defeat.

Attempts suddenly to change the existing order of things would only result in bloodshed and ruin. I therefore implore you, my countrymen, of all shades of political opinion, to abstain from assembling together for the purpose of denouncing each other, whether at home or in the army, and to avoid seeking any remedy for the evils of the times by other than *legal* means and through the properly constituted authorities. We are embarked in the holiest of all causes which can stir the hearts of patriots—the cause of liberty and independence. We are committed to it by every tie that can bind an honorable people. Multitudes of our bravest and best have already sealed it with their blood, whilst others, giving up all earthly possessions, are either languishing in dungeons or are homeless wanderers through the land, and all have felt, in a greater or less degree, the iron hand of war. A great and glorious nation is struggling to be born and wondering kingdoms and distant empires are stilled with listening hope and admiration, watching this greatest of human events. Let them not, I pray you, be shocked with the spectacle of domestic strife and petty, malignant feuds. Let not our enemy be rejoiced to behold our strong arms and stronger devotion, which have often made him tremble, turned against ourselves. Let us rather show that the God of Liberty is in His Holy Temple—the hearts of freemen—and bid all the petty bickerings of earth keep silence before Him.

Instead of engaging in this unholy and unpatriotic strife and threatening to resist the laws of the land and endangering the peace of society, let us prepare diligently and with hopeful hearts for the hardships and sufferings of the coming winter. Heaven has blessed us with abundant crops, but thousands of the poor are unable to purchase. Let us begin in time and use every effort to provide for them and secure them against suffering. And let us exert ourselves to the utmost to return to duty the many brave but misguided men who have left their country's flag in the hour of danger, and God will yet bless us and our children, and our children's children will thank us for not despairing of the Republic in its darkest hours of disaster, and still more, for adhering to and preserving, amid the fiery trials of war, conservative sentiments and the rights and civil liberties of the young Confederacy.

§§§§§§§§§ In witness whereof, Zebulon B. Vance, of the L. S. §§§ Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-§§§§§§§§§ Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the city of Raleigh, this 7th day of September A. D., 1863, and in the year of American Independence the 88th.

Z. B. VANCE.

By by the Governor:

B. H. Battle, Jr.,
Private Secretary.

Sept 8-1w

Daily papers publish one week and weeklies and semi-weeklies two weeks.

We are authorized to announce Hon. A. H. ARRINGTON, of Nash county, a candidate for re-election to Congress in this, the 5th Congressional District, composed of the counties of Orange, Wake, Granville, Warren, Franklin and Nash. Election first Thursday in November. Sept 8-td*

We are authorised by the friends of Lieut. WALTER TURNER, of Lenoir County, to announce the name of that gentleman as a candidate to represent the people of the 2nd District, in the next Confederate Congress. Aug 27-tf.

We are authorized to say that THOMAS J. FAISON has consented, at the earnest solicitations of many friends, to become a candidate for Congress in the 3rd Congressional district. Sept 7-tf

We are authorized to announce Captain JOSIAH TURNER, of Orange county, as a candidate for Congress in this, the 5th Congressional District, at the election to be held in November next. Aug 8-td

NOTICE.

On TUESDAY, THE 15TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER next, I will sell at public auction, in Louisburg, N. C., all my Hotel Furniture, consisting of Beds, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Blankets, Sheets, Spreads, &c., Tables, Chairs, Looking Glasses, Crockery, Knives and Forks, Cooking Utensils, and various other articles of furniture; also, one Hack and Harness, one Horse, and a lot of Farming Tools.

I will also rent my Hotel and hire out several negroes for the balance of the year. M. B. JOINER,
Sept 3-td* Louisburg, N. C.

SOFT SOAP.

Two bbls. soft soap, in jelly state, for sale cheap. Apply at this office.
Aug 20-tf